

October 18.

DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Appomattox, via Boston.
Sch. Corsair, seining, 34 bbls. salt mackerel.
Sch. Natalie J. Nelson, via Boston, 30,000 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. Thomas S. Gorton, via Boston, 70,000 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. Lucind L. Lowell, Banks dory and lining, 200,000 lbs. salt cod.
Sch. Georgie Campbell, Banks, 200,000 lbs. salt cod.
Sch. Fannie A. Smith, Bay of Fundy, 90,000 lbs. fresh fish.
Sch. Harmony, shore.
Sch. Etta Mildred, via Boston.
Sch. Illinois, via Boston.
Sch. Mary E. Silveira, via Boston.
Sch. S. P. Willard, Banks, 160,000 lbs. salt cod.

Today's Fish Market.

These prices are based on the last known sales.
Spilting prices of fresh fish; Large Eastern cod, \$1.75; medium do., \$1.25; large Western cod, \$2.02 1-2; medium do., \$1.37 1-2; haddock, \$1.00; cusk, \$1.75; hake, \$1.30; pollock, 95 cts.
Salt handline Georges codfish, \$5.00 per cwt. for large, \$3.50 for medium.
Salt Trawl Georges codfish, \$5.00 for large \$3.50 for medium.
Salt hake, \$1.50.
Salt haddock, \$1.75.
Salt cusk, \$2.25.
Salt "drift" cusk, \$2.00.
Salt pollock, \$1.50.
Salt trawl bank codfish, \$4.25 for large, \$3.50 for medium and \$2.00 for snappers.
Large salt "drift" Georges codfish, \$4.25 medium do., \$3.25.
Bank halibut, 15 cts. per lb. for white and 12 cts. per lb. for gray.
Flitched halibut 7 1-2 cts. lb.
Large salt mackerel, \$31 per bbl.
Salt medium mackerel, \$28.00 per bbl.
Salt tinker mackerel, \$16.00 per bbl.
Fresh medium mackerel, 13 1-2 cts. each.
Fresh tinker mackerel, 8 cts. each.
Large fresh mackerel, 20 cts. each.
Round pollock, 95 cts. per cwt.
Shore salt herring, \$2.80 per bbl. clear of the barrel.
Eastern "halibut" codfish, \$4.37 1-2 per cwt. for large and \$3.25 for small.
Fresh herring \$2 to \$2.50 per bbl.
Rimmed medium mackerel, \$30 per bbl.
Rimmed small mackerel, \$16.50 per bbl.

Boston.

Sch. Ellen F. Gleason, 6000 haddock, 3000 cod, 1000 hake.
Sch. Buema, 10,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 2000 hake.
Sch. Manhasset, 1000 haddock, 4000 cod, 80,000 hake, 5000 cusk.
Sch. Cynthia, 8000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 15,000 hake, 15,000 cusk.
Sch. Conqueror, 28,000 haddock, 4000 cod, 7000 hake.
Sch. Hattie F. Knowlton, 10,000 pollock.
Sch. Arbitrator, 4000 cod, 13,000 cod, 6000 hake.
Sch. Mary E. Silveira, 2000 haddock, 7000 cod, 12,000 hake.
Sch. Selma, 10,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 6000 hake.
Haddock, \$3.25 to \$3.80; large cod, \$3.50; market cod, \$1.50; hake, \$1.15 to \$1.35; halibut, 15 cents and 12 cents per lb.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Schs. Sceptre with 230,000 pounds of salt cod and Arkona with 140,000 pounds of salt cod were at North Sydney, C. B., on Monday.
Schs. Diana, Elector, Senator, Independent II, W. E. Morrissey and A. E. Whyland were at Port Hawkesbury, C. B., on Monday.

October "19"

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FRANCE MAKES FINE CONCESSION.

Allows Us To Take Fish Inside Three Mile Limit at Miquelon.

ACT IS REGARDED AS VERY SIGNIFICANT, COMING AT THIS TIME.

Locality a Favorite One for Herring Schools and Many Vessels Will Be There

The French government has decided to make concessions to American fishermen, at the Island of Miquelon. The concessions are of much value, and coming at this time, when the country, through a modus vivendi with England, has gained some things which she has always claimed were her rights on the treaty coast of Newfoundland, may effect a partial revolution of the salt and frozen herring fishery of this port.

The modus vivendi is not received in good

spirit by Premier Bond and his government; indeed they affect to be intensely angered at it, and in press despatches, at least, have threatened all sort of dire things to the American fleet on the treaty coast. The native Newfoundland fishermen on the west coast, who know that their fleet is their Klondike, favor the modus vivendi, as it gives them a chance to ship on American vessels and make good cash dollars when otherwise they would be doing nothing.

Should the American fleet, or part of it take advantage of the French concessions at Miquelon, the feeling of these Newfoundland fishermen, already bitter against Premier Bond and the big dealers of St. John's can be readily imagined.

Even aside from their hearing on the Newfoundland matter, the French concessions, in the opinion of good, competent and practical judges, are very liberal and valuable, and the readiness with which they were secured, shows that France, in contrast to the Newfoundland government, realizes the value of having the American fishing fleet in its waters and accordingly meets it fairly and half way.

Last evening the board of trade and Mr Benjamin A. Smith received from Secretary of State Root information that the French government has conceded to the American fishermen the right to fish for herring within the three-mile limit along the coasts of the island of Miquelon. This information was conveyed to the state department by the American consul-general at St. Pierre, Miquelon, George H. Murphy. The proposition relative to the granting of these concessions was at first refused by the French authorities, but they reconsidered the matter.

The agreement provides that American fishermen can fish within the three-mile limit of the French possessions, provided one-half of the crew are Americans; but they must give employment to an equal number of French fishermen, and the American fishermen must teach the French fishermen the American methods of catching the herring. In connection with this agreement Mr. A. B. Alexander, who is representing the state department on the United States tug Potomac, Consul-General George H. Murphy, Assistant Consul-General Charles M. Freeman and Capt. Thomas Bohlin of this port did valuable service.

October 19

RIGHT IDEA OF IT.

Coast Guard Has Sound Editorial on Newfoundland's Position.

Claims Modus Vivendi Will Cause Fishermen To Rejoice.

Under the caption, "The Voiceless Multitude," the Clark's Harbor, N. S., Coast Guard of this week has a timely and sensible editorial on Newfoundland and the modus vivendi. The Coast Guard is posted on fishery matters and has a great habit of hitting the nail squarely on the head. It is the champion of the rights of the Nova Scotia fishermen. The editorial is as follows:

"When newspapers tell their readers of the ferment in Newfoundland because the colonial office ruled against that sweeping foreign fisheries bill, the impression is created that the interests of the whole island are going to suffer by this interference of the imperial authorities.

"That is the way they picture it, and the resentment of unsophisticated people is at once aroused. There is another chapter to the story which is seldom glanced at. In reality, this timely action on the part of England brightens the horizon for thousands of Newfoundland fishermen who saw their means of livelihood suddenly taken away by the rash attempt of the Bond government at retaliation.

"These men have it hard enough under the best circumstances, and of late years the visit of the herring fleet to their shores was a veritable blessing. The traffic was never held to be detrimental to any other interest.

"Indeed, Sir Robert Bond and his cabinet were smitten with the reciprocity fever only a few years ago. That was when he was in the hands of capitalists, most of them foreign, who wanted to grasp the cold storage business of Newfoundland, and hold the fishermen as their vassals.

"The Bond treaty was annulled by the United States senate, and then the government got its back up, to what purpose we already know. We also know that the fishermen, who have no one to plead for them, are very much rejoiced at the present turn of affairs."

October 19

DIDN'T WAIT FOR FACTS.

Newfoundland Kicked Before It Knew Terms of Modus Vivendi.

After all the telegrams about the intense anger, etc., at St. John's, N. F., regarding the modus vivendi, it would seem that they were kicking before they knew what they were kicking about. Here's what the St. John's, N. F., Herald of October 11 said:

"We understand that the executive council meets tonight to consider the matter, and we would suggest that the text of the modus vivendi, if in their possession now, be given out, so that the people of the colony may know exactly where they stand. The suggestion today that the Acts of 1905—unless it is a misprint—is to be suspended, is a startling one."

The Herald of the following day and also October 13 was clamoring for the text of the modus vivendi.

MARINE TURTLES.

How They Are Stripped of Their Shells While Alive.

The shells shipped from the Colon district are taken from turtles caught on the Lagarto and San Blas coasts of the Caribbean sea during the months of May, June, July and August, when they approach the shore to deposit eggs, which are laid on the sandy beaches above high water mark at night. Holes are dug about one and a half feet deep and the eggs deposited therein. Generally about three layings are made during a period of nine weeks. The eggs are lightly covered with sand and left to be hatched out by the heat of the sun. The turtles are caught either while on shore or in the water by means of nets.

As a rule, they are killed immediately after being caught, cleaned and the shell frame washed with sand. But on the San Blas coast the Indians do not kill them, but at once proceed to remove the shell by subjecting the turtles to great heat, afterward throwing the turtles back into the sea. By the application of heat the successive plates of shell come off very easily.

Turtles caught in these waters vary in size from one to four and a half feet long, with a maximum weight of 150 pounds, and the average weight of shell obtained from each is from six to seven pounds. The commercial value of tortoise shell depends upon the thickness and size of the plates rather than upon the brilliancy of the colors.

October 19

HOME FROM NORTH BAY.

Sch. Diana Brings 172 Barrels of Fine Salt Mackerel.

Has Been Run Into and Damaged by Steamer.

Sch. Diana, Capt. James McLean, arrived home from North Bay this morning with 172 barrels of salt mackerel, mostly medium fish.

The Diana went to the bay the past summer and has remained there since. Capt. McLean reports fish quite scarce, and the fare was secured by raising the fish and setting around the vessel. Before starting for home the Diana spoke sch. Priscilla Smith, and Capt. Corkum hailed for 61 barrels of salt mackerel. He was then going to the ground off North Sydney, C. B., and proposed to stay on the Cape Shore until late.

The Diana is disabled by reason of being run into some time ago, as previously reported in the Times. The steamer Amelia, bound from Pictou for the Magdalenes, ran into her about seven miles off East Point on a bright clear morning about 3 o'clock, striking her almost bow on, cutting her down six planks halfway between the knighthead and the fore-rigging. Capt. McLean claims that there was no lookout on the steamer, and that if she had struck aft, would have gone right over the schooner and loss of life resulted.

DAILY TIMES FISH BUREAU.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Titania, Banks, 175,000 lbs. salt cod
Sch. Cynthia, via Boston, 90,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Manhasset, via Boston, 90,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Belbina P. Domingoes, via Boston.

Sch. Mary E. Silveira, via Boston.

Sch. Catherine G. Howord, via Boston.

Sch. Georgiana, via Boston.

Sch. Maud F. Silva, via Boston.

Sch. Walter P. Goulart, via Boston.

Sch. Flora J. Sears, via Boston.

Sch. Patriot, shore.

Sch. Harrie M. Young, shore.

Sch. Oliver F. Killiam, via Boston.

Sch. Lafayette, shore.

Sch. Kernwood, Maine Coast, 70,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Diana, North Bay, 170 bbls. salt mackerel.

Sch. Helen G. Wells, seining.

Sch. Mary F. Curtis, Bay of Fundy, 100,000 lbs. of fresh.

Sch. Pauline, Georges.

Today's Fish Market.

These prices are based on the last known sales.

Spilting prices of fresh fish; Large Eastern cod, \$1.75; medium do., \$1.25; large Western cod, \$2.62 1-2; medium do., \$1.37 1-2; haddock, \$1.00; cusk, \$1.75; hake, \$1.30; pollock, 95 cts.

Salt headline Georges codfish, \$5.00 per cwt. for large, \$3.50 for medium.

Salt Trawl Georges codfish, \$5.00 for large \$3.50 for medium.

Salt hake, \$1.50.

Salt haddock, \$1.75.

Salt cusk, \$2.25.

Salt "drift" cusk, \$2.00.

Salt pollock, \$1.50.

Salt trawl bank codfish, \$4.25 for large, \$3.50 for medium and \$2.00 for snappers.

Large salt "drift" Georges codfish, \$4.25 medium do., \$3.25.

Bank halibut, 15 cts. per lb. for white and 12 cts. per lb. for gray.

Flitched halibut 7 1-2 cts. lb.

Large salt mackerel, \$31 per bbl.

Salt medium mackerel, \$28.00 per bbl.

Salt tinker mackerel, \$16.00 per bbl.

Fresh medium mackerel, 13 1-2 cts. each.

Fresh tinker mackerel, 8 cts. each.

Large fresh mackerel, 20 cts. each.

Round pollock, 95 cts. per cwt.

Shore salt herring, \$2.80 per bbl. clear of the barrel.

Eastern "halibut" codfish, \$4.37 1-2 per cwt. for large and \$3.25 for small.

Fresh herring \$2 to \$2.50 per bbl.

Rimmed medium mackerel, \$30 per bbl.

Rimmed small mackerel, \$16.50 per bbl.

Boston.

Sch. Me'amora, 20,000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 10,000 hake.

Sch. Olympia, 1000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 1000 hake.

Sch. Priscilla, 20,000 pollock.

Sch. Benj. F. Phillips, 16,000 haddock, 8000 cod, 15,000 hake.

Haddock, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; large cod, \$4 to \$4.50; markets, \$2; pollock, \$1.05 to \$1.25.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Arbutus arrived at Canso, N. S., Tuesday, and sch. Bohemia sailed from there on Tuesday.

Sch. Massachusetts was at Port Hawkesburg C. B., Tuesday.

Sch. Sceptre was at North Sydney, C. B., on Monday with 230,000 pounds of salt cod. She took on 30,000 which she had stored there and sailed for home.

October 19

Mackerel Notes.

The Clark's Harbor, N. S., Coast Guard says:

"Some mackerel were netted at Stony Island last week, which is a rare occurrence in the fall, being rather aside from the course of such fish at that season.

"Fair catches of mackerel continue to be made up to date at Stony Island. The fish are of the largest size and very fat. Schools of them are very often sighted in the bay. It is likely that something might be done at drifting for them."

The fare of sch. Corsair, 34 barrels, sold to Fred Bradley for a lump sum, \$812.50.

Capt. Jason Daley is fitting sch. Nourmahal for a Newfoundland salt herring trip.

Sch. Niagara was at Portland yesterday with 10,000 pounds of halibut.

October 20

GEORGE J. TARR PASSES AWAY

From Fisher Boy He Becomes Wealthiest Citizen.

END OF REMARKABLE CAREER.

Pioneer in Fishing Industry and Prominent Business Man.

Mr. George J. Tarr, one of Gloucester's best known citizens, and reputed to be the wealthiest man the city ever produced, died at his residence on Summer street last night at about 7.30 o'clock. Mr. Tarr's illness was of short duration, he having been out and about, and active up to about five weeks ago, when his health developed a sudden decline, soon after being obliged to remain in the house, quickly followed by confinement to his bed.

He was born at Sandy Bay, now Rockport, February 1, 1832, being the son of Jacob and Polly Tarr. He was a direct descendant of Richard Tarr, one of the first settlers of Sandy Bay, who came from Wales in 1659.

Mr. Tarr was a striking example of a self-made man, rising from a poor boat fisherman to be probably the wealthiest man of this city and the largest holder of real estate in the city, besides having large holdings in Rockport, Boston, New York and other places.

At the age of 12 years, he made his first fishing trip, sailing from Beverly, and continued this pursuit during the summer, attending school in winter whenever he could. At the age of 19 years he had command of a vessel, being probably the youngest skipper ever sailing out of Gloucester, and continued in fishing until 1854, with varying success, and at the close of an unsuccessful trip, receiving 50 cents for his catch of fish for which he spent an entire cold winter day off Salvages, he announced to his family that he had pulled his last fishing line and would seek some more remunerative employment.

During his early fishing experience he had several narrow escapes, and was on Georges in the great gale of February, 1850, being in command of sch. Walter Scott in place of the

regular skipper, and was absent four weeks, an unusual long time for those days.

In 1854, without financial assistance, he engaged in the fresh fish business from Pigeon Cove, purchasing the fares of the fishermen from that place and disposing of them at Rockport. He obtained the confidence of the fishermen so that in two years he purchased nine-tenths of all the fresh fish landed at that section of the Cape.

In 1861 he entered the salt fish and mackerel business in connection with the fresh fish business, and erected his first salt fish warehouse. He became largely interested with prominent wholesale salt fish dealers of that time in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, who recognized his business ability, and in 1863 he purchased and controlled (besides operating largely elsewhere) the entire catch of mackerel at Rockport.

In 1866, the field of operations at Rockport becoming too small, he established his headquarters at Fort Point, where he further increased his interests by entering into the fish oil business. This business, in connection with his other branches, he pursued with untiring energy and with great success. He established a grade of Newfoundland cod oil, known as the Crown Brand, which gained a great reputation throughout the United States for its high grade and superior quality; and the fish and fish oil establishment soon became one of the largest and most complete in the United States, handling every product that is taken from the North Atlantic.

In 1871, he with others, organized the Cape Ann Isinglass Company, building a plant at Rockport, and in 1885 he increased his plant in this city by the addition of an isinglass plant, giving employment to a large number during the winter months, introducing to the market the Crown Brand of isinglass.

In 1878 he organized the Bay State Halibut Company, which had its original location on Commercial wharf, Boston, and was largely instrumental in consummating the lease and forming the association known as the T Wharf Association, as the result of which the wholesale fish dealers of Boston removed their stores from Commercial wharf to T wharf.

Mr. Tarr was a director and a large stockholder of the First National Bank of Gloucester, and was one of the original incorporators of the Gloucester Safe and Deposit Company, besides being a large stockholder in many other national banks.

He also was one of the directors and stockholders of the Gloucester Fire Insurance Company and with the exception of Mr. William A. Pew was the only surviving member of the first board of directors, which also included Parker Burnham, John Todd, Robert Fears, Monson L. Wetherell, Henry A. Burnham, Andrew W. Dodd, George R. Bradford and Josiah O. Friend.

He served as director for many years, and was a stockholder, in the Rockport Granite Company, and was instrumental in the organization of the Gloucester Net and Twine Company in this city to a considerable extent. From 1871 to 1893, Mr. Tarr was also interested in vessel property, and owned or controlled a large fleet of fishing and coasting vessels, at one time being among the owners of the largest fleets in this city.

During his business career he operated largely in real estate, and owned many business blocks, besides many dwelling houses, etc., in Gloucester, Boston, Rockport, and other cities and towns. Among his holdings was the old Moorehead house at Fresh Water Cove, which was built early in the 17th century from material brought from England, and in which he took great pride as one of the oldest houses in the city. He took great interest in remodeling and improving his property and some of the finest tenements and stores in the city show the result of his labors. Among other holdings are the Puritan House and Surfside Hotel, the former originally the Mason House.

In 1885, Mr. Tarr practically retired from

active business, and in 1895 the George J. Tarr Company was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, and since that time his affairs to a great extent have been in the hands of his three sons. George Ira Tarr, the oldest son, is the president of the company.

Although not meddling in politics to any great extent, he has been the recipient of political honors, and in 1894 and 1895 represented the city in the legislature, and during his term of service he rendered good service to the city in behalf of the act authorizing the city to putting in an independent water supply.

An everlasting monument to the memory of the deceased is the George J. Tarr schoolhouse at Rockport, a picture and description of which appears on another page. Some years ago Mr. Tarr purchased the tenement house connected with the Annisquam Mills property, and later he added to his holding the mills property itself which had been destroyed by fire, only a portion of the stone walls standing. The machine shop was in good condition, and a happy idea occurred to Mr. Tarr to perform a kindness for his native town. Consequently the property was offered to the town at a nominal figure, which was accepted, and today a fine, modern building is ready for occupancy in recognition of his beneficence, the school bears his name.

Mr. Tarr soon afterwards presented to the town a large tract of valuable land adjoining the school house property for public park property, the gift being made without condition, and was most acceptable and highly appreciated by the residents of the town.

One of the most valuable holdings of Mr. Tarr is said to be a block of Standard Oil stock. The story is told that several years ago a Boston fish dealer failed, owing Mr. Tarr \$12,000. He settled for 50 cents on a dollar and also offered some oil stock, the value of which was very questionable, which was accepted by Mr. Tarr. It turned out that the stock was Standard Oil, with a value today of from \$600 to \$800 per share.

Mr. Tarr was an excellent type of an old-time generation. He achieved success by pluck and energy coupled with a large amount of stick-to-it-iveness. He had no wealthy parents to rely upon, but in early life found himself face to face with the world, and nobody but himself to shape his course in life's affairs and achieve his ambitions. One of the keynotes of his success was that he was ambitious. He was not satisfied to eke out a simple livelihood from day to day, but he sought larger things. Endowed with a strong constitution and sharp mental capacity he was ever ready to cope with any business undertaking, and it was these characteristics which put him at the head of Gloucester's successful business men, in fact probably the wealthiest man that the city ever produced.

He was a man of striking personality, being large of frame, with good forcible head mounted on broad shoulders.

Mr. Tarr possessed a social, genial temperament and had many friends who enjoyed his companionship. He kept well informed on the leading questions of the day which he was fond of discussing with those with whom he associated. He was greatly interested in the prosperity of Cape Ann and was indefatigable in his endeavors to enhance her interests, as may be seen by the investments and improvements which he has been making for several years past.

Mr. Tarr married Oresa Sanborn of Rockport, who died several years ago, and is survived by three sons, Messrs. George Ira Tarr of Rockport, and Henry A. and Daniel S. Tarr of this city, and three daughters, Mrs. Ida, wife of Horace A. Procter of Boston, and Lois, wife of Walter Hastings of New York, and Carrie A., wife of Roscoe V. Hurd of New York.

The funeral will take place from the Independent Christian church at 2.30 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

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